

PART

4.

ART WORK  
OF

York,  
Harrisburg and Lancaster.

PUBLISHED IN NINE PARTS

E. GRAVURE ILLUSTRATION CO.

1901.





CONESTOGA CREEK.—Lancaster.

unacc.





SCENES ON THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.—Near Harrisburg.



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ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.—Lancaster.



ERMOSA VISTA—LITITIZ AVENUE.—Lancaster.







INTERIOR OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION.—Lancaster.





THE RESERVOIR.—York.



SCENE ON MARKET STREET.—York.





INTERIOR OF ST. PATRICK'S R. C. CHURCH.—York.



INTERIOR OF ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—York.



After connection was made with Wright's Ferry, Harris' Ferry and Philadelphia by roads Lancaster began to be of importance as a business center, and certainly flourished in many ways, for we find a pen picture of the town in John Galt's "Life of Benjamin West, Esq., President of the Royal Academy, London," in which he says: "In the town of Lancaster, a place at that time (circa A. D. 1750) remarkable for its wealth and which had the reputation of possessing the best and most intelligent society to be found in America. It was chiefly inhabited by Germans, who of all people, in the practice of immigrating, carry along with them the greatest stock of knowledge and accomplishment." The people of Lancaster should certainly consider Mr. Galt a most discerning man. There was, however, one confirmed cynic in the town about that time, for in an old house on the King's Highway, on a square piece of pine timber was found the following:

"Wer will bauen an die Strassen  
Mus Boesen Mauler plaudernlassen. 1747—H. D."

Translation: "He who would build on this street,  
Must let ill-tempered busy bodies talk."

Before and after Mr. Galt's fine tribute the authorities of the county seat had quite a grievous time in figuring out just how they stood in relation to their territory across the Susquehanna. Disputes were constantly arising with the Marylanders, who held title under Lord Baltimore's grant, and who claimed that Maryland extended away up the river on the western side. In order to make Lancaster's claim more secure, a survey was made in 1722 and called "Sir William Keith's Tract of Newberry." Then in 1741 Springetsbury Manor—called after Springet Penn—was surveyed. This brought on crimination and recrimination, and so much bad blood was stirred up that, as a culmination, three hundred armed men, an army in those days, marched up from Patapsco (Baltimore) and endeavored to put matters right by main force. Fortunately no one was killed and the dispute was finally amicably arranged in England and ended by the running of Mason and Dixon's line between the provinces in 1767.

When the French and Indian War broke out in 1754, Lancaster came to the front nobly in rendering all possible assistance to the harassed settlements lying to the north and west, and, being the last town of any size on the King's Highway from Philadelphia, was used as a distributing point for the much needed munitions of war. During this trouble the county seat fortunately was not called on to defend itself, and was materially increased in population through many faint-hearted settlers coming back from their advanced land holdings.

The town grew and prospered until, at the beginning of the War for Independence it had become quite a village. So much so that we find it being used as a guard town for prisoners captured during the war. The first arrival was in 1775, when eight officers and two hundred and forty-two privates of the Royal Fusileer were brought in and confined there. About this







